PRAISE and ADORATION.

OR, A

SERMON

ON

TRINITY-SUNDAY

BEFORE THE

University at Oxford. 1681.

BY

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PSALM 103. V. I.

Bless the Lord, O my Soul! and all that is within me bless his boly Name!

Here is an Habitual, and also an Actual praising or Glorifying of God: the first consists in a regular conformity of our Lives, or the general course of our Actions to the holy

Will and Commands of God: But Actual Adoration, which is to be the Subject of my Ensuing Discourse, is it self a peculiar and solemn part of Divine Worship: which does not only confist in an open recitation of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, but also in a silent Exultation of our Faculties, and a Religious warmth of Soul wrought by Heavenly Objects.

Now there are many Words and Phrases in holy Scripture, especially in this Book of Psalms, which are often us'd to express the same Duty of Blessing or praising the Lord; And though they are promiscuously inserted (as certainly they ought

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to be, either in Popular or Poetick Writings) yet are they, many of them, of peculiar limitation and fignificancy; which being fomewhat stated and explain'd, may serve to establish a full and easie notion of what in my following Discourse I shall make more copious and less nice reslexions.

Wherefore our most humble and worthy apprehensions, our sincere devout resentments of the Divine Perfections, are necessarily requir'd to constitute the Invisible Adoration of the Heart, and Soul, and Spirit; which from its Vital and inward heat, is continually displaying itself intogreat variety of External evidences, according to the diversity of those objects about which it is immediately converfant. So that we may be faid to praise the Lord, when we declare his free and most excellent works of Mercy and Justice, of Creation and Providence: to Magnifie and Adore him, when we fet forth his incommunicable and Natural Excellencies, fuch as his Omnipotence. Immensity, &c. which joyntly consider'd, with his Universal Dominion and Soveraignty over all Creatures, may feem to fignifie all that we mean by the Glorious Majesty of God. We may be said to Bless the Lord by our wishes and words; and being the good we wish is Extrinsic to his Nature, and not yet obtained, as, that the whole world

world may be converted and fear his Name, &c. we must be sure to bless him with our endeavours too: But chiefly this Bleffing is effected by our most folemn Gratulations; for seeing we cannot confer any real good on God, we must continually express our joy and gladness for his actual posfession of all possible perfection. To worship him, usually denotes a most humble posture of Body, when we incline towards, or prostrate our felves on that Dust out of which we were made. We Glorifie God with our Mouther; and accordingly the Pfalmist calls his Tongue his Glory, Awake thou my Glory. Thanksgiving is an open profession, and a hearty acknowledgment that we have received a Benefit most freely, and without any merit of our own. Adoration and Thanksgiving seem to differ in these respects: we adore God for things that were acted long ago, which concern not us any more, than that they were the Effects of his Omnipotence, as for all the Wonders done in the behalf of the Children of Israel: Thanksgiving relates to those Benefits which either we immediately receive, or whose effects are communicated to us. Also we Adore God for his Judgments and his Vengeance, however displayed, either on our Enemies, or on our selves; for which we are not properly said

to return Thanksgivings; because Adoration rerespects the Justice of the Action, Thanksgivings
the goodness of it. These words and phrases being thus somewhat explain'd, I shall make no
scruple to use them again in their popular sense
and freedom, according as I shall find occasion
for them, in my farther amplifications on the Text,
which I will endeavour to handle in these three
respects.

- I. You may be pleased to consider the Necessity and Excellence of Praise and Adoration. Bless the Lord, O my Soul.
- II. I shall endeavour to shew what are those Faculties and Capacities of the Soul, whereby this Adoration is perform'd. All that is within me.
- III. I will point out some of those Benefits which will arise from a Worthy performance of the Duty. Bless the Lord, &c.
- I. You may be pleas'd to confider the Necessisty and Excellence of Praise and Adoration. Bless the Lord, O my Soul.

Prayers

Prayers and Praises which bear the name of all that we can properly call Divine Worsbip; are as well the Eternal Dictates of Nature, as the most Sacred Commands of Revelation; and if there may be allowed any remarkable precedency in these higher Duties of Natural and Reveal'd Religion, Praise or Adoration seems justly to challenge that Prerogative: for should not we first acknowledge our being, before we view and lament its imperfections? should not we return our facrifices of Gratitude for what we have already received, before we implore the Divine Benignity for further accessions, fresh supplies, and new affistances? Common Justice obliges us at all times, first to look back and magnifie the Lord for our actual preservation, before we prefume to put up our Petitions for pardon and future security; and it requires a Psalm of Thanksgiving, that we are in a capacity to know our wants, to furvey our Infirmities. The meanness of our nature has indeed placed us below the possibility of making any Recompence, and yet the indigency of our condition, still calls upon us to make fresh acknowledgments : and however imperfect these oblations are, yet are they the only shew of real service we can render, the only.

only Image of requital which our Creator has in-

dulged us.

And as this Adoration is our indispensable Duty, so 'tis our Advantage and our glory too: 'tis not only the business of our Creation, but the Excellency of it; and we never appear in a more exalted State, than when we Glorifie. In the performance of this Duty, we more eminentgood ly make our Communion with Saints and Angels, whilst with those Blessed Spirits we constitute the fame Choire, and make one Universal Hallelu-

jah.

Nothing furely can be more Just and Natural, than to imploy our breath to the glory of him who gave it us: nothing more profitable, than to magnifie the Lord into greater Mercies to ourfelves: Nothing more delightful, than to be always full of glorious conceptions, always pouring forth the Language of Bleffing and Affection! Prayers are but the Mournful Draught and Table of our Misery, the representation of our Ship-wreckt Nature: Repentance has a gloomy side; but Praise is Faiths and Reasons Triumph, a bright, unmixt, immaculate Joy, and only wants fome few degrees of being all we can conceive of Heaven. Therefore

II. You

II. You may be pleas'd to consider what are those Faculties and Capacities of the Soul whereby this Duty is perform'd.

Now the powers of the Soul which are more eminently concern'd in the AELs of Adoration,

feem to be thefe Three.

1. Our Reason. 2. Our Imagination. 2. Our Affections. For we may be faid to Praise the Lord with our Reason in these two respects. When it perfectly and freely fubmits to the High Mysteries of Faith, or the Doctrines of pure Revelation. 2. When it humbly and devoutly busies itself about the Nature and Attributes of God, manifested in the works of Creation and Providence; and though they are objects of Revelation too, yet have they a fure foundation in Right Reason and Natural Religion, and therefore may fafely admit of a modest and affectionate enquiry. We may be said to praise the Lord with our Imagination, when we study to adorn our Divine Conceptions with the most Excellent Idea's, with the most lively Representations we can invent.

Lastly, We may be said to Praise the Lord with our Affections, when the whole Duty is

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perform'd with strong vehemency of Soul, and intensences of Spirit, with the Unions of Love and Wonder, and such like bright Affections as perfect and exalt our most Spiritual performances. Of these in their Order.

1. We may be faid to Praise the Lord with our Reason, when it perfectly and freely submits itself to the High Mysteries of Faith, or the

Doctrines of pure Revelation.

And is it not an especial Excellency of the Christian Religion, that, as all its Precepts for Life and Manners are so perspicuously deliver'd, and so perfectly agreeable to the best conceptions of Mankind, that the bumble person cannot mistake his way to Heaven; so also there are such Hights and Depths in the recesses of our Faith, as perhaps the Seraphims cannot comprehend? And although these Propositions of our Belief alio be as clear and Evident as History and Language can make them; as infallibly true and certain as that God who has reveal'd them; yet even in our modest contemplations on them, the excessive glory of the Revelation is apt to strike back, and featter our Natural light into the Contutions of Broken Knowledge and Admiration; into Humility, Love, Praise, and Resignation; thus perfecting our Natures, whilst it confounds our Enquiries! So that the most Speculative Mysteries of Christianity, how Incomprehensible
soever in their Intrinsic Natures, are yet as serviceable and conducive to the Ends of Religion,
soiz.) the glory of God, and the promoting true
Holiness, as the most practical and familiar Dostrines and encouragements of the Gospel.

Were indeed our Mysteries like those of the ancient Heathen, whose Adyta and Penetralia were but so many Cloysters of Separated Impurity, so many Concealments of Spiritual Craft, or of Mystical and Appropriated Lust; then the nice examining world might very well complain of the Impostures of Priests, of the absurdities of a Superstitious Faith: but when the Mysteries we pretend to are not such as are made so by Shrines, Temple-characters, and a Traditionary Caution; but fuch as are expos'd to the promiscuous, yet humble view of all men, in Confessions, Creeds, and Catechisms; and being thus expos'd, they are no Incongruities to our Moral conceptions, as most of the Heathen's were; nor yet Contradictions to our Natural Reasoning, as some would have them; (for they are not such objects as lye within its Sphere, or within the reach of its common Axioms) but are rather fo many Humiliations of our Understandings, so many Gracious Affrightments, and

incomprehensible endearments of our Souls unto Love and Obedience & So that if the thoughts of a Trinity in Unity, and a Unity in Trinity, amaze thy mind, thou mayst presently relieve thy self with this contemplation, That all this Unconceivable Distinction of Subsistences extends itself to thy Benefit and Comfort, to reach thee out of Perdition and thy Primitive Curse! that all this Ineffable aconomy of the Divinity is thy Redemption, thy Sanctification, in a word, thy Multiply'd Salvation! And confidering likewife, that on one fide we have the express Declarations of Holy Scripture, the Definitions of general Councils, the Writings and Devotions of Primitive Fathers. the Blood and Consciences of Holy Martyrs, to testifie and seal their early Antiquity, their Venerable Certainty, and most faithful Conveyance; and then on the other fide, that there is nothing But Scholastick Subtilty, and presumptuous Embuhafm, to Weaken or Corrupt them; bold Philosophy, malicious Cavilling, and impious Blasphemy, to oppose them; I say, considering all these things, what possibly can deter any good and bumble man, even in this perverse disputing Age, from Friumphantly empacing the Mysteries of Faith with a strong and Heroical assent, with a noble captivity of Mind, and the most vigorous Acts of Adoration ? Happy,

Happy had it been for the Christian world, if these Eminencies in Religion had been always guarded with a Flaming Cherubim, and been only made the illustrious Themes of Praile and Adoration ! But now, alas! the Controversies of the Church about these higher points, will hardly suffer us to speak Devotionally of our Mysteries I Grammatical niceties, and Socialian figures. have weaken'd the Native Reverence of many Texts! Every Dutch Systeme is arrogantly big with the bold explications of the Mysterious Trinity, and of those heights and depths before which the very Angels tremble and vail! What if some holy persons of old, perhaps of more Piety and devout affections, than Learning and Philosophy, were admitted (like Mojes into the Cloud) humbly to converse with God about this Dreadful Mystery, to be a Bank and a Mound against an eager and impetuous Herefie then raging in the Church; and to be a franding Authority against all future swellings of proud Contention; yet there is no reason but that there should be fome restraint also about this Mountain too, to fence off the Multitude and Common Bealts, and to keep the Viler Herd at awful distance, lest they break through unto the Lord, to gaze and perish! Exod. 19. 2.21.

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2. We may be said to Praise the Lord with our Reason, when it humbly and devoutly busies itself about the Nature and Attributes of God manifested in the works of Creation and Providence; And although they are Objects of Divine Revelation too, yet have they a sure foundation in Right Reason, and Natural Religion, and therefore may safely admit of a modest and affectionate enquiry. Bless bis holy Name.

Where, by the Name of God is meant all that we are able to conceive of his Perfections, his Nature and Attributes; and those not as they are Metaphysically handled, and jejunely mingled with the Definitions of the Schools, but as they are most pathetically set forth in Holy Scripture by his miraculous works, and gracious dispensations to

Mankind.

Alas! it is not the dry Skeleton of dead and shapeles Reason, or the Scholastick joynting of prodigious Terms, (which represent an Image rather Gastly than Admirable) that can excite and animate our Gratulations and our Praises; but there must be the Life, and Features, and all the Moving Elegance of the Frame, to give us bright conceptions of its Dignity. And therefore we find that Holy Scripture scarce ever meddles with an Attribute in its Absolute Nature, but only in a Re-

Relative and endearing way; and that Creation and Providence, (which are richly pregnant with all those Divine Perfections which most nearly concern us) are the two chosen and most sub-lime Topi's on which the Eucharistical Psalms

are chiefly spent.

And who among us can forbear from breaking forth into acts of Praise and Adoration, when he considers how the Almighty was pleas'd out of his Infinite and Boundless Goodness, according to the freedom of his Eternal Decree, I must nor fay to Empty, but to Irradiate himself into this amazing variety of Beings, this stupendous Fabric of the world, indefinite to our most Travelling Conceptions, and only less infinite than He who made it? Here we may behold his Wifdom in its Throne, and praise him in the Firmament of his power! whilft we attentively recal how by his Word the Heavens were made, and all the Hoft of them by the breath of his Month ! how he Spread out the skie like a Molten Glass, and ordered the ballancings of the clouds I how he stretched out the North ore the empty place, and hung the earth upon nothing! how he form'd the first Man out of! the dust of the ground, breath'd into his Nostrils the immortal Halitus, or Breath of life, and made: that last Imperial Draught to stand the Beauty,

works! in a word, how ravishing a Reflexion must the Creation needs be to Men and Angels too, when God Almighty is Represented in the second of Genesis, as it were sitting down, Contemplating, and with all intellectual complacency sur-

weying the Accomplish'd Miracle !

And as for Providence, what fuller matter for our Celebrations have we, than to confider, how all the unaccountable passages here below, which feem so rugged, and like wild Contingencies to us, are notwithstanding particularly directed by the certain guidance of an Almighty Wisdom, and in their proper seasons produc'd by a Beautiful Order of Causes! that not only Universal Nature; but Nations, Cities, Private persons, their Policies , Justice , Thoughts and Contrivances, are evermore Actuated, Advanced, or Confounded, by the imperceptible streams of a Divine Prerogative! And that all that multitude of strange Appearances, which look like fo many Monstrous and Extravagant Lines to us in this position, will one day be reflected into a Regular piece, and make a glorious Figure in the Beatific Vision!

I cannot well conceive how the Epicurean could ever be thought effectually to Praise and Worship the Deity, only for the bare Excellency

of his Being; whom he fancied to be like some Persian Monarch, Morosely Great, full of himfelf, and his own Solitude, of a Cloyster'd Majesty, or a Providence that never stoopt below the Heavens; whereas the Stoic more truly tells us, Nulla Majestas sine Bonitate; and we are sufficiently fatisfy'd that there was nothing fo powerful to awaken Gratitude, and reconcile men to the Sacrifices of Religion, as that Transcendent goodness and particular Care which men evidently found to flow from what they Worship'd. grant the Sun, by reason of its bright Appearance and resplendency, will naturally excite a Transient Wonder in Beholders; but yet I question whether ever it would have been Ador'd, (as it certainly was by the greatest part of the Heathen world) and have had its own Frankincense offer'd it again, if it had not been for that Annual and Experienc'd Course of Benefits, which its continual Influences Hatch, produce, and perfect, for. the Generations of Men.

What weighty ingredients, and commanding Subjects of Adoration, were the Extraordinary Managements of Providence in behalf of the Jews and their Religion! And accordingly we find the Royal Psalmist every where paraphrasing on those great and numerous Miracles of Egypt and

the Defart in an exceeding sublimity of Phrase, in all the Raptures of Eastern Poesse! and here might be one reason given why the Inanimate Creation is so distinctly call'd upon in the Old Testament to Praise the Lord; because so many of those Beings had started from their own Law and Natures, to be either an Eminent rescue, or a mighty Conduct to the Chosen people; that in the fewish accommy it is hard to determine, whether greater Miracles were perform'd by the Ministry of the Elements, or of the appointed Angels.

2. We may be faid to praise the Lord with our Imagination, when we study to adorn our Divine Conceptions with the most Excellent Idea's, with the most lively Representations we can invent: for not only Reason and Judgment, but also Imagination and Fancy; not only the Firmament, but even the Meteors too, are call'd upon to praise

the Lord.

The Imagination is the chief Spring and Engine of our Affections; it gives Sublimity, Spirit, and Vivacity to our Conceptions, Beauty and colour to our Expressions, and communicates all those agreeable Illustrations which serve to adorn the severity of Reason. The exactest Science we are acquainted with, cannot supply us with such cautious forms of Speech, but that they are full of

Solecism, extreamly defective and inadequate, when apply'd to Notions concerning God and Heaven: The most accurate wisdom of Words that can be invented, cannot defend it felf from many Absurdities, when positively conversant about an Infinite Object, and which cannot be fully comprehended; because in such a case there is a greater Latitude of still shewing what a thing is not, than what it is. But then what we want of strict scientifical propriety in our Discourses concerning Divine subjects, may be nobly supply'd by rais'd and figurative adumbrations: And this is wholly the business of the Imagination; which, when it has warily receiv'd the Truth and Worth of its Object from a superiour faculty, may be allow'd to raise the Mind into a nobler Amplitude of thought, and to kindle it into vafter Conceptions; and then to beautifie and fet them forth with all those proper Ornaments which usually recommend a speculation to our Affections.

Fancy, indeed, is not permitted to give a positive and definitive sentence, or to close up its Period with an Anathema; but it may search for lively Representations: For such similarites of things as may best suit with the Analogy of our Natures; also for such transcendent and D super-

Superlative Terms, as are most apt to inflame the Soul, and to shadow to us the spiritual secrecie of. Mysterious Truth. And therefore the Holy Scripture has every where exhibited to us its heavenly. Wisdom in Parables, and sensible Types; and proportion'd its Revelations more to the Imaginations of Men, than to their more subtile modes of Reafoning. Therefore also God appeared to Moses in a Cloud, and his Glory shone through a Veil; that fince the Prophet was not able to sustain his more open Appearance, he might with fafety understand his Infinity by the concealment of an indefinite and mysterious Declaration; and more ardently desire a further Manifestation of those Excellencies, which were but imperfectly revealed to him. in remote and distant Scenes: for no man seem'd more acquainted with God than Moses, and no man seem'd more importunate to know him better: I beseech thee show me thy Glory, Exod. 33. 18.

Similitudes and Metaphors in Religion, are those Clouds of Incense wherewith at the same time we both enter and obscure the Sanctum Sanctorum: We receive those sensible Representations, and gracious Condescentions which God hath been pleas'd to make us of his own Nature and the other World, in the same manner as the Disciples did.

did the Discourses of our Saviour going to Emmans: we have not a full comprehension of what is thus Figur'd to us; but yet we are religiously affected, we have a spiritual Sensation of its unutter-

able import, and our hearts burn within us.

The Strength and Vehemency of the Imagination will sometimes carry forth the Reason and Judgment to make new Discoveries; 'twill excite them to take such Circuits and Travels in the contemplation of Eternal Beings, till the Soul is ready to swim and grow giddy, and the speculation turns almost Apoplexy; it will sometimes actuate the mind to a stretch and emanation beyond its present Order, to a taste and immature anticipation of unproportion'd Knowledge: And this does not proceed from the heat and elevation of contemplative and splenetick Heads, but it is the sober attestation, and examin'd experience of more six'd and solid Brains.

It is reported of a Metaphysical Divine of our own Church, that by a long assiduity of thinking, and a constant ardour of Meditation, he could sometimes refine and sublimate a Theorem to that degree, till it became too nice even for his own examination, when he had abated of that Temper in which he sirst fram'd it; that when the intellectual sire was out, and his Brain was sunk into

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its ordinary dimensions, he could not justifie that speculation to his cooler review, which he was certain had an exact conformity to his more rais d

Capacity.

However, we need not fear any Illusion, any Phanaticism from the innocent Excesses of the Fancy, whilst they are onely made the private Nourishment of an Holy Life; whilst they onely promote our Adorations, not determine our Opinions; whilst they only enter our Closet-Devotions, not our Publick Services, or Creeds. It being alfo easie to distinguish by the concomitance or absence of Humility and Love, when our minds are gently fill'd with Divine Images, or when they are Enthusiastically posses'd with presumptuous Enquiries. And thus the Imagination, the meanest and most trivial faculty of the Humane Soul, under a good management may be an admirable Instrument and incentive of Divine Praise and Adoration; even as God Almighty thought fit to chuse the Rainbow, that Circle of phantastic colours, for the Symbole and Sacrament of his Beloved Attribute, his Mercy.

3ly. We may be faid to Praise the Lord with our Affections, when our Adoration is perform'd with strong vehemency of soul, and intensiness of Spirit, with the Unions of Love and Wonder, and

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such-like Bright Affections, as perfect and exalt our

most spiritual Duties.

The Will is also comprehended in the Affections: For as the Common Passions in their worst acceptation are the Desormities and Turbulencies of the Animal Nature; so the Affections are onely the fresher gales of Virtue, the more enlivered Acts of the Rational and Superiour Will: and as the former raise commotions and irregularities in the Bloud and Humours of the Body; so these latter invigorate the Faculties of the Soul; making them Heroical and Divine in their Emanations.

Now as the capacity of the Intellect is much larger than that of the Senses, so the amplitude of the Will and Affections far surpasses that of the Understanding; and therefore God has required that our Desire and Love of him should be more perfect and complete than our Knowledge of him: for we are bound to entertain his Perfections with the closest adhesion of Heart and Soul, though we can apprehend them onely with a Partial and enigmatical Knowledge.

Let men therefore boast of their Mighty Reafonings, their close Deductions, their strong-link'd Consequences, and their elaborate Demonstrations in Religion; when they have done all to justifie themselves in a cantious advance towards Heaven, they will find that the Best Divinity consists in Love and Wonder; and that there are such enlargements of the Soul arising from these Affections, as none can signifie, none can conceive, but those who have lain under the Blessed Experience.

III. I will endeavour to point out some of those Benefits which will arise from a worthy

performance of the Duty.

Now this Holy Exercise being worthily perform'd, will exalt our Faith beyond the reach of Sophistry or Prophaneness; 'twill establish in us a permanent love to Goodness, and a temper of antipathy to the contradictions and contumelies of Vice; 'twill convey our fervent Meditations to such safe and peaceful Heights, till the salse Beautics of the World make no Impression on us, and its keenest Temptations are out-distanct: It will secure all the stages of an holy life, and reduce that Barbarous, Warlike, Stubborn, and Malicious Religion, which is now in Vogue, to the truly Ancient Primitive Christianity; to a chearful and serene Principle of Meekness, Humility, constant Obedience, and Universal Love.

When the Soul is made tender with this Heavenly Converse, made apt to kindle at every represen-

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tation of Divine Goodness, to meet and embrace with every attribute; how vile and loathsome must the desormity of Sin needs appear? The very Transports of Adoration, whilst they continue upon us, are a natural preservative against the Encroachments of Vice; and when the Holy Agitation is ceas'd, it commonly settles into a lively calm of lasting Gratitude and Love.

But to speak more particularly, Praise and A doration are actions persective of those very Facul.

ties which perform them.

For, they give a Divine Brightness to our Reafon, free it from the illusions of Sence and Passion, fix it on useful enquiries, and in all its Discoveries make it serviceable to the Sanctuary: for not onely Religious, but even Natural objects may be contemplated and examin'd by the humble Adorer into Mysterious subjects of Devotion and Wonder.

The True Christian Philosopher, even from his common observations in secular Learning, will by a due Analysis of Meditation open to himself a delicious prospect of Heavenly Glories; pursue every Motion and Effect to its first Cause and Author, till he finds his Scale of Contemplation to look like Jacobs Ladder, with Angels ascending and descending: whilst the proud Enquiring Natura-

list, who facrifices more to his Hypothesis than his God, will reap nothing but Presumption and Contempt of Heaven from his Conversation even with the Divinest Objects. He will call a True Miracle the Luxuriancy of Nature, an Extraordinary Act of Providence onely the sudden eruption of a Natural, though hidden Cause; or at least he will debase these immediate Operations of the Almighty to some cheap piece of Motion and Mechanism, that may serve to ease and pacifie his Wonder; thus loosing the improvement of his Faith and Humility, by the Arrogancy of his Wit and Invention!

This exalted Exercise of Praising and Bleffing the Lord, will also fill the Imagination with Heavenly Imagery. 'Twill adorn it with the Vine and Pomgranate of the Temple, making that Faculty an holy Receptacle of pious Emblems, which in its Corrupt Nature is the chief Seat and Empire of Original Sin; the Infernal Theatre, where all the busiest Scenes of Temptation are display'd. 'Twill teach us not to lay out our best superlative words on Earthly things; not to embalm Rottenness and Corruption with the Epithites of Divinity; not to Deifie the Ambitious with facred Oratory, or to commit Idolatry with a too Bounteous Invention; but to reserve a peculiar Hierarchy of Language for our Superior Intercourse. Laftly,

Lastly, It will spiritualize our Affections, call them off from the defilements of the world, make them languish in unaccountable Unions, and give them a tender Sympathy with all the Endearments of the Canticles: It will create in us such an Habitual Indulgence towards the sweetnesses of a Religious life, that amidst the Avocations of the world, the disturbances of secular business, and the afflictions of Common Conversation, we shall be able to maintain a fecret Under-current of

pious Aspirations and Affections.

Let us therefore summon up all that is within us, all the Faculties and Powers of our Souls to Bless and Praise the Lord with fervent Gratulations! For furely, Christianity is not only a bare Avoydance of Evil, a plaufible course in Moral Actions, or an External living up to the Decency of a Station, (which yet in a Degenerate Age are no mean Patterns and Examples) but certainly there are requir'd some Affectionate Heats, Some Breathings and Pantings after further degrees of Holiness, and an Indefinite Perfection. And though the cold Logicians are apt to call this a Spiritual Romance, and the effect of a Religious Spleen; yet we know of what Complexion they were, who ftyl'd the miraculous effusions of the Holy Choft, Drunkenness, and the firmes of New Winter St. this quatempt in feldam l'efficie wich

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Pauls Learning, and the Sobriety of his Reason,

Madness and Distraction.

Surely, no man can be an Heretick in his fecret Communions with God, or a dangerous Enthufiast in his Inward Adorations: And if some Weaknesses have been found among the private Ardours of the Retird; alas! what are they, but the glorious Frailties of the Pathetic soul, the Noble Extravagancies of a seraphick Temper, and an impetuous Devotion!

I know there is a Lower Draught of Christianity; but I speak a practical Mystery to the Wise, to the Perfect, to the Prophets, and Sons of the Prophets; who know how to be warm and affectionate in Religion, without being Superstitious;

how to Adore, without being Idolatrous.

I speak to you, who are placed in all the Circumstances of an Extatick life; who are so nearly acquainted with the intelligible World, that what is but plain Picture to the Vulgar, is Hieroglyphick to you; they must be contented with the bare External View, whilst you enrich your minds with the more Excellent Moral and Mystery: To you, who are able to compose and consecrate the Recollection of your Daily Studies into an Evening Hymn; whose constant Imployment consists in such an Evimency of Spiritual Duties, as others saintly attempt in seldom Festivals with secular Mix-

Mixtures and divided Powers. To you, lastly, who are perpetually attending on the Altar; who love to speak of the Glory of Gods Kingdom, and to talk of his Power; who are continually standing before the Throne, having your lives hid with Christ in God, in Internal Joy, and the secrecies of an Incomprehensible peace; who live under fuch an Extraordinary sense of the Divine Wisdom and Goodness, that you find it difficult to refrain from publishing his Perfections continually, and from letting the Mistaken world know, that it is our Priviledge, our Duty, and our Excellency, never to cease from uttering in some measure our Gratulations and Praises here on Earth, 'till they Expire into Greater; 'till we arrive to those Perfect Harmonies above, where our Glorify'd Souls and Bodies shall for ever dwell in an Eternal Triumph of Adoration and Amazement! where, like the voice of Trumpets, of Thunders, and like the noise of many Waters, we shall for ever fing Hallelujah; Salvation, and Glory, and Honour, and Power be to the Bleffed Trinity: And again we shall sing Hallelnjah!

BOOKS printed for W. Crook and W. Cademan, 1682.

DIVINITY.

Sixty one Sermons of Adam Littletons, D.D.

A Visitation-Sermon preached at Guilford, by Tho. Duncumb, D. D.

A Sermon preached on the 5th of November by Greg. Hascard D. D. Rector of St. Clements Danes.

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